

C. N. BYERS  
Always keeps on hand a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes etc. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

# CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 43.--NO 6.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

WHOLE NO. 2,242.

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Pure Wines, Brandy, Whisky, Fine Tea and Spices call on OWEN & MOORE.

## D. W. COOKE,

Successor to J. L. Lockert & Co.,  
Offers to the public a full assortment of  
**French, White, Cold-band and Decorated China,**  
American, Belgian and Bohemian Glassware,  
A complete line of Havre, White Granite and C. C.

## QUEENSWARE, Table Furniture & Cutlery

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lamp Fixtures,  
**Hotel and Bar Fixtures**  
TORREY'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS,  
**Mirrors, Baskets, Fine Fancy Goods, etc.,**

All of which he will sell as low as they can be bought in any market, at Wholesale or Retail.  
Nashville, Louisville or Cincinnati bills duplicated.  
Sign, "Big Pitcher," Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

## New Shoe Store!

**V. L. WILLIAMS,**  
(Successor to J. F. JOHNSON.)  
DEALER IN

## BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

Valises and Gent's Furnishing Goods,  
200 Red Corner, Clarksville, Tennessee.  
The stock has been greatly improved by receipts of large Eastern purchases.  
Please examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.  
A small stock of Notions, embracing Ladies, Misses and Childrens Gloves, Hosiery, etc., at bargain prices.  
My aim—To sell the best goods at moderate prices.

**SAM. JOHNSON, Salesman.**

## HARRISON & SHELBY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO SAMPLING AND SELLING LEAF TOBACCO.  
We have a full stock of all grades of tobacco, and will sell at the lowest prices.

## BOWLING & THOMAS, TOBACCO FACTORS, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, O. K. WAREHOUSE, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Solely Commission Merchants for Sampling and Selling Tobacco.  
We have a full stock of all grades of tobacco, and will sell at the lowest prices.

## GRINTER, YOUNG & CO., Tobacco

Commission Merchants  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

## CLARKSVILLE, TENN. KINCANNON & HAMLETT

Advances made on Tobacco in Store.

A NEW RECEIVING THEIR LARGE  
Tin, Wood and Willow Ware.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NO. SQUARES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	50	40	30	20	10	10	10	10	10	10
3	75	60	45	30	15	15	15	15	15	15
4	100	80	60	40	20	20	20	20	20	20
5	125	100	75	50	25	25	25	25	25	25
6	150	120	90	60	30	30	30	30	30	30
7	175	140	105	70	35	35	35	35	35	35
8	200	160	120	80	40	40	40	40	40	40
9	225	180	135	90	45	45	45	45	45	45
10	250	200	150	100	50	50	50	50	50	50

## Millinery!

MRS. WM. ROSENFELD,

HAVING completed the improvements on her store, which makes it as neat and convenient as any to be found in this country, takes pleasure in informing the public that she has now supplied it with a large and varied stock of

## MILLINERY

—AND—  
Dress Trimmings,

FANCY GOODS, FURS, CLOAKS, SCARFS,

Real Hair Braids

and all goods to be found in a first class Millinery establishment.

OUR FURS are of all grades, at prices ranging from \$2.75 per set and upwards, and bargains will be given in this line of goods from now until Christmas. A visit to examine my stock.

DRESS MAKING.

In all its details, Mrs. Estes, an accomplished dressmaker, at reasonable prices, and has also added a great many goods for the Holidays. Ladies are invited to call and examine my stock.

Respectfully,  
Mrs. Wm. ROSENFELD.  
Nov. 23, 1872-ly

## "FRESH AND FINE."

We can again say to the public that we are receiving a large stock of

## WINTER CLOTHING,

FOR  
MEN AND BOYS.

We have taken great pains to procure the best materials and workmanship, and in regard to style, beauty and durability of fabric, our present stock is indeed desirable and stands "foremost" in the market. We have for the approaching winter

## HATS,

FURNISHING GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

is well nigh filled and fuller than usual. Respectfully soliciting your frequent calls and patronage.

PITMAN & LEWIS,  
Sept. 28, 72-ly. Opposite Court House.

## H. FRECH,

Sign "TENNESSEE IRON,"  
FRANKLIN STREET,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

—Dealer in—  
Groceries,

Iron,

Nails,

Salt,

Lime,

Leather,

Hydraulic Cement,

Wagon Hubs,

Felloes,

Spokes,

FIELD SEEDS!

AGRICULTURAL

—AND—  
Garden Implements!

—At the—  
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

See Fall and examine our Stock. We

### THE CHRONICLE

R. W. THOMAS, EDITOR.

J. S. NEBLETT, J. A. GRANT,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Term: Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Clarksville, Tenn.,  
SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

### EDITORIAL.

DRONES IN THE HUMAN BEEHIVE.

We often hear persons say, as an apology for our want of progress, "we must have several first class funerals here before we can do any good." Half crazy George Francis Train is generally regarded as the author of this expression, which, to a reflecting mind, seems heartless, if not really sacrilegious. But we certainly have, in almost every community in this State, a class of men whose existence is only an obstruction and hindrance to the promotion of the people's most important interests. In kindness to such men, we would ask them to get out of the way of those who are earnestly trying to do something. Take, for example, the class who are keeping back general prosperity, by withholding from market large tracts of land, which yield them nothing, but which they hold at enormous prices, in hopes that others, more enterprising than themselves, will go on improving all around them, and thus increase the value of their property. This they consider quite a politic plan to make money; and it may be. But we have a word for them. We wish to assure these drones that the working bees will soon sting them out of the hive. True, they make money through the toil and energy of others; but, so justly are the affairs of this world governed, that he, who fattens on the industry of another, will sooner or later come to grief.

Energies are now being aroused into action in Tennessee, which will soon regenerate the effete systems with which we have borne already too long; and in the onward march of renewed activity, the laggards and obstructionists must awake and join the army of progress, or else be swept out of the way by its irresistible force.

"The country is gone, the Tribune is gone and I am going." These are reported to be the last words of Horace Greeley. They are impressive as the last uttered thoughts of a powerful intellect and ought to be accepted as the solemn warning of a dying man, who, more than any other, contributed to the present unhappy condition of the country. More than thirty years of ceaseless labor in the cause of abolitionism, he lived to see crowned with success, but so far from his being a triumph of justice, humanity and the broad principles of constitutional liberty, he realized that the freedom of the slave involved the overthrow of the government and the political enslavement of both races. In his over zealous crusade against the institutions of the South, he looked upon himself as the bold reformer of an imaginary evil—forgetting that subordination is the normal condition of the ignorant masses without respect to race or color, and that such will be the case until human nature is remodelled by imparting to all the amount of intelligence and integrity essential to individual and aggregate self-government. Engrossed with a single idea, it is not surprising that a mind, like his, failed to comprehend the legitimate results of his teachings. And it was only when those results were fully developed, that consciousness of his life-long error wrung from him the despairing exclamation: "The country is gone!" It is a fitting consummation that the Tribune be buried with him, and if the government long survive him, it will be because his dying conviction becomes the living sentiment of his Radical co-laborers.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A man who has three children, said yesterday he was too poor to take a paper. If this be true, he is too poor, and Providence never intended that he should have these children to grow up in utter ignorance of the ways and progress of the world. How incomprehensibly stupid the oldest must appear abroad. The newspaper constitutes the proper A. B. C. of the people, and one should be found in every household. Merchants, in this behalf, should be the great educators of the country. Each tradesman can induce many farmers to take a newspaper of the city, and thus the merchant and farmer have constant intercourse with one another. But beyond all this, the merchant becomes an active adjunct of the schoolmaster. He not only furnishes wares and groceries, but intelligence and good morals through the paper to his customers. But the great practical end attained is the extension of a city's business by extending the circulation of its newspapers. It is confessed by every merchant that the press of a city gives it abroad its character.

W. H. TURNLEY, W. J. ELY,  
W. D. MERRITT, JR.

## GEO. G. WILLIS & CO.

PROPRIETORS OF

## SAW MILL,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

And dealers in lumber of every description.

Poplar, Gum, Pine, Oak, Walnut, Cedar Fence Posts, Shingles, and Sawn Laths.

Prices as low as the market will permit.

Clarksville, Tenn.,

Nov. 23, 1872-ly

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Tennessee newspapers, almost with perfect unanimity, are now urging the adoption of a more efficient and thorough system of public schools for the State. Like addresses and essays on the importance of education, this subject affords fine opportunities for what is best known as "bumbooning." Everyone will admit, at once, the importance of education, and with equal readiness, the necessity for some efficient system of public schools, which we certainly do not now have. But the momentous question is, what system, or what kind of a system, shall we adopt? The county system has been tried, and justly pronounced a failure. In its place some advocate what they call the State system, which will be found only to multiply the evils of the county system by the ratio of the area of a county to that of the State. In other words, just as the State is many times larger than one of our counties, so will the evils of any State system be many times greater than our present bungled county system. We propose, instead of either of these, the district system. That is, let home affairs be settled as near home as possible. The school is next to the fireside; therefore, let the affairs of the school be managed and controlled, as far as practicable, by home influences. Facts and the experience of mankind should always outweigh any merely theoretical argument, however logical or cogent it may appear. Hence we give the following facts bearing on this subject:

1. It has been the experience of all countries, States and municipalities, that have successfully established public schools, that little or nothing could be accomplished, until, as far as possible, an interest was aroused in every household in behalf of popular education. Indifference is worse than opposition to public schools. Their very life, depends upon every head of a family, indeed, every member of each family, taking an active, positive interest. To secure this, the control of the schools, and everything directly concerning them, must not be removed out of reach of those who send them. To take the affairs of a public school system, even up to the county seat, if only for consultation, is to alienate them from the affections and confidence of the people. Plainly, then, the civil districts, (which in some other States are called townships), incorporated cities, and towns have been found to be the largest units of government to which the affairs of public schools can be wisely committed. Except in the way of a very general and merely advisory supervision, public schools can succeed only when they are left to the people of each community.

2. If we lived purely in a state of nature, the parents of each child would be its proper teachers. The work of instructing the young naturally belongs to the father and mother. But society and the demands of our civilization necessitate that this work be delegated to others, who will stand in the place of parents. It is for this reason that our laws always consider the teacher as standing "in place of the parent." Now, nature is already strained in taking the child from its natural teachers, its parents; and, if we go still further and place the teachers, who really are substitutes for parents, under official control, we ought to be very careful to see that this official control is not rendered independent of, and superior to parental influence. Public schools must work in harmony with the parents. Therefore, centralization in the government of public schools, as by county or State systems, is to be dreaded as tending inevitably to tyranny. Centralization is bad anywhere, but bad in school affairs especially terrible; for here its grinding oppression operates chiefly on the tender children that are dearer to their parents than life itself.

3. Reformatory movements should begin with the people, should proceed from the people, and their character and complexion must be determined by the people. The establishment of public schools must, from the very nature of things, be a reformatory measure. It is a kind of revolution, at least, in educational matters. Reformers are two apt to forget this; and hence we have already recorded two failures in attempting to legislate public schools into existence in Tennessee. The State system first, and following it the county system, both originated, not with the people, but in the legislature. Both were attempts to reverse the proper order of reformatory measures among a free people. It is an essential feature of democracy that all measures, making radical changes in public institutions, should originate with, and proceed from, the people. It is only in this way that the law-making power in the State can avoid the folly and danger of enacting what the people are, to say the least, not prepared for. The State and county systems both show that legislators, in devising them, "were abroad of the bounds." We ask our lawmakers, in the future, to keep in sight of the people.

And we suggest the next legislature would do well to give to each civil

district, as well as to each incorporated town, the power to determine all questions of taxation for the support of public schools, the selection of school books, the course of study to be adopted, and the methods of school government and discipline. We are opposed to State or county taxation for school purposes. And, if there is anything in our present State constitution which stands in the way of district taxation, so much the worse for the constitution. It must, sooner or later, be amended. For we can never successfully manage the affairs of public schools, and we may add, roads and bridges and the poor, by our present unwieldy, awkward, cumbersome county system.

The Radical organs, reviving the logic of old party leaders, argue that the people have endorsed all that the Administration has done and all that it has heretofore contemplated doing. The annexation of San Domingo, placing in the hands of the government the dangerous control of the telegraph system of the whole country, the oppressive tariff and the corrupting combinations that are centralizing capital as well as power—all are endorsed by Grant's election, and nothing is left to restrain his ambitious aspirations to supreme authority, save his own convictions of constitutional duty. What these last are worth as guarantees of public liberty may be inferred from the history of his past administration.

ANOTHER newspaper change is brought to our notice. Mr. A. A. Lewis has bought Capt. Duffy's interest in the Tennesseean (Gallatin), and assumes editorial control.

### [ADVERTISEMENT.]

EDITORS CHRONICLE: In your paper of Nov. 30, 1872, under the head of "advertisement," we find a communication styled, "Elder R. A. Massey's vindication." From which we copy the following language: "The charge of carrying the matter into the church at New Providence, causing dissensions there, interfering with the work of the pastor (exonerated by others), and in transporting to her virgin soil the American common schools, is making a better use of her gold than she could in fortresses or ornaments. She has already colleges and academies which enjoy fine reputations; but when she will have in operation a common school within the reach of every settler's family, that will be of more value to her than her gold pieces, her inexhaustible soil or her salubrious climate. All Americans will wish full success to the common school system in the new Continent of the Indian Ocean.—New York Herald.

The latest advisers represent the prospects of the long-proposed Isthmian Canal as bright and brightening. The surveys ordered three years ago, while not exhausted for engineering purposes, are now sufficiently matured to justify several undeniable deductions. Besides establishing the feasibility of this great undertaking, the surveys already made greatly simplify the problem by reducing the choice of routes to that by the Nicaragua Lake, or by one of the natural routes along the Isthmus of Panama. The determination of this fact is important, as showing that there are none others of the many routes proposed that will at all compare with these two. By next Spring the final surveys of the Darien and Nicaragua lines will be in the hands of the government, ready for immediate use in the actual prosecutions of the work.

There are of course many who, like those who a few years ago derided the idea of a Suez Canal, a Mont. Cenis Tunnel or a Pacific Railroad, will treat the whole scheme as Utopian. But, with the known urgency of its need and its already great popularity in the United States, it is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to delay the beginning of such operations and the adoption of such measures as will insure its early completion. The Suez Canal, with not half the natural advantages that would be enjoyed by the American Canal, has proved a magnificent success, both engineering and financial. That at an early day the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by a similar structure no one doubts. The only question is, shall the United States or some other power reap the golden rewards of building it?

CHROMO PORTRAIT OF GEN. LEE. In 1864 Jefferson Davis, A. H. Stephens, Governor Leitch, and other leading Southern men ordered an artist to make a statue of the distinguished General Stonewall Jackson, but owing to a variety of circumstances, the subscriptions needed were never collected. An effort is now about to be made to carry out the project by an appeal to popular feeling, and Professor A. J. Volck, of the Academy of Design, has been commissioned to paint three pictures, from which chromos will be made and extensively sold to raise funds to pay for the statue. One of the pictures has been finished in the highest style of art, and in its minute fidelity is a wonderfully accurate picture of Gen. Lee, and of every article in his study. This fine painting will be a very handsome parlor ornament, and will doubtless be exceeding popular throughout the South.—Baltimore American.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.—The company formed recently in this city to work a mine of lithographic stone in Rockbridge county, Va., will within a fortnight throw open their project to the public. The only other mine of this kind known in the world is in Bavaria, and the reason given for the recent advance of the price of lithographic stone is that the Bavarian mine is giving out. Some idea of the importance of this Rockbridge county mine may be had from the fact that small lithographic stones from Bavaria sell at twenty-six cents a pound, and the price of larger pieces increase in geometrical proportion. But thousands of tons of large sized stones of uniform and very superior quality can be got from the Virginia mine.—Baltimore American.

We had a full attendance. I had taken a seat forward in a chair where I could command a full view of the crowd. When the time came for taking the vote, the old man, who I saw under the courtesies extended, and I thought the whole congregation came up with me. He then said, "be seated, and all opposed, arise." Eleven individuals arose, three of whom I know, and there are not members of the church. I did not recognize the remaining eight as members or worldlings. My present recollection is that Dr. Herring was not there, and this impression becomes positive information, when I remember distinctly that he was not one of the eleven.

JOHN A. KEESSE.  
I fully endorse the above statement of John A. Keesse.

J. G. DAILY.  
New Providence, Dec. 4, 1872.

The Government of Liberia, gives every negro family that emigrates to that country, twenty-five acres of land, and the Colonization Society gives them a free passage and means of subsistence for six months. The people of the South will throw in a good mule, plow and gear, and a few barrels of corn to every family that will migrate to that country from the Southern States.

### The American System of Free Education in Australia.

Steam and the electric telegraph bring us into close intercourse with the remotest quarters of the globe. San Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, and other cities, are now so near to Australia and California as to be within the reach of a mail steamer, and it is not surprising that the law-makers of that far-off British colony have adopted our educational plan, with the improvement of making school attendance compulsory. No more solid foundation can be laid for the prosperity and stability of a community than in the general education of its individuals. That nation which pays generously for schools has little need of expenditure for jails and pauper relief. Australia, New Zealand, and the Virgin Islands, in transporting to her virgin soil the American common schools, is making a better use of her gold than she could in fortresses or ornaments. She has already colleges and academies which enjoy fine reputations; but when she will have in operation a common school within the reach of every settler's family, that will be of more value to her than her gold pieces, her inexhaustible soil or her salubrious climate. All Americans will wish full success to the common school system in the new Continent of the Indian Ocean.—New York Herald.

### The Brightening Prospects of the American Canal.

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## Quarles, Daniel & Quarles,

Attorneys at Law,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjacent counties.  
April 27, 1872-ly

## LURTON & TYLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in the courts of Montgomery and adjacent counties.  
June 15, 72-ly

## H. M. DOAK,

Attorney at Law,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
Will practice at Clarksville, Dover and Arlington.  
His Office, on Strawberry Alley, opposite the Court House.  
Feb. 10, 1872-ly

## M. A. LOWE,

GUILD & DODD,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
No. 8 Cedar Street,  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Prompt attention given to collections.  
June 2, 1872-6m.

## ANDERSON & BRINGHURST,

DEALERS IN  
COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.,  
FRANKLIN STREET,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Dec. 20, 1872-ly

## MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

(Formerly Spencer House),  
6th Street, near Main,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

W. H. KELLEY, Proprietor.  
"22 FEB. DAY," KELLEY & SPURRIER.  
Feb. 10, 72-ly

## SOUTHERN HOTEL,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE,  
ROACH & RAMEY, Proprietors.  
This hotel has been refitted and furnished marvellously.  
March 11, 72-ly

## National Hotel,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.  
T. D. SCOTT, Proprietor.

This hotel is complete in all its appointments, and the tables supplied with the best of the market, at reasonable rates.  
Jan. 29, 72-ly

## GEO. ALWELL,

DEALER IN  
FAMILY GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS, NOTIONS,  
Corner Franklin and First Streets,  
Clarksville, Tenn.

Has now and will keep in store a full assortment of every thing usually kept in a first-class Confectionery and Family Grocery.  
June 10, 72-ly

## Chas. Lehman,

(Roth's Old Saloon)  
Having purchased the popular  
Saloon, Restaurant and Billiard Hall,  
formerly owned by G. A. Roth, has had the establishment newly painted and refitted, and is now open to the public. There all are invited to enjoy the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and other refreshments. Everything kept neat and orderly.  
Aug. 10, 72-ly

## S. OPPENHEIMER,

DEALER IN  
Hides, Furs, Wool, Ginseng, and all kinds of Metal,  
Public Square, CLARKSVILLE.

I am not candidate for office, but will act as assessor of Clarksville, and as assessor of the city of Clarksville, and as assessor of the county of Montgomery, and as assessor of the State of Tennessee, and as assessor of the United States, and as assessor of the world.

## BARKER & COURTS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
LIQUOR DEALERS,  
Franklin St., Sign of Sugar Hogshead,  
Jan. 15, 72-ly

## SETTLE & SON, Agents

Dealers in  
Confectioneries  
AND FAMILY GROCERIES,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.